

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

WARREN WINSTON, Esq., of Cumberland.

Look at Virginia! There she stands!

Daniel Webster, once the great, glorious, though often erring, proudly exclaimed in his place in the Senate of the Union, "Massachusetts! there she stands! look at her!" and with all his faults she was proud of him, and he of her, but how fallen is she now from her high estate—ruled by the lowest of the low, and the vilest of the vile! Look at her again, and where does she stand—where did she stand even before the mighty hand of Webster had ceased to beat. But look at old Virginia, there she stands—the great, the noble, the invincible land of Washington and Jefferson, the home of constitutional liberty, and genuine Republican States Rights Democracy, the great old mother of States—still she stands faithful amid the faithless, becoming on the South, pointing out the road of safety for the Southern people, warning them against northern isms and northern fanaticism—rolling back as she has always rolled back their swelling tides, and refusing to be deceived, no matter how the deceiver might disguise himself. Aye, look at old Virginia, there she stands and the South will stand with her, conservative, constitutional, unflinching, placing her foot upon the neck of tyrants, and tyrannies, as her noble escutcheon proclaims, and on no more ruthless or more truculent tyrant did she ever place her foot than she did on the 24th of May, 1855. Look at Know Nothing Massachusetts and Democratic Virginia, and let the voters of the South—let the men—the citizens of the country choose between degraded Massachusetts and noble old Virginia, and to make their election with whom they will stand—with Virginia, in good old States Rights, Southern rights Democracy, or with degraded Know Nothing Abolition Massachusetts.

Every truculent, time-serving politician, every shakely, good-for-nothing popularity-hunter thinks it a safe game to join in the outcry against Franklin Pierce and his administration, and for that very reason, if for no other, we feel that Franklin Pierce's administration must, upon the whole, have been high-minded, honorable and national. The denunciations of the interested and unprincipled are about as strong endorsements as the praises of the good and deserving. We don't know—nay, we hardly think that Franklin Pierce would accept a second nomination, but we do say that if he keeps on as he has started, we are for him against the field. That he has made slight errors in appointments, we are willing to admit. Perhaps he has appointed Dick where he ought to have appointed Tom, or Tom where he ought to have appointed Harry; but if so, these things mainly affect the said Tom, Dick or Harry, while the great principles which underlie his policy affect the whole people of the country, and that policy has been all that Southern men have a right to ask for.

The more the isms go up, the farther are they bound to go down. The more they attack Democracy, the firmer ought Democrats to adhere to the good old party and its good old principles, and the more bitterly they attack true Democratic men, the more faithfully ought we to stick up to and support them. The man who acts on a time-serving, temporary policy in defeat, is not to be trusted or promoted in victory—he is not the true grit. Massachusetts stands rebuked in the presence of Virginia—Fanaticism pales before Constitutional liberty and Democratic Conservatism. The "floating capital politicians" may as well hang their harps upon the willows—the people of the South have found them out—their vocation is at an end, and their abuse is the greatest compliment they can bestow.

**RAILROAD MEETING.**—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of citizens feeling an interest in the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, was held at the Court House, last night. The attendance was a full one. John A. Taylor, Esq., president, and T. J. Norcom, Esq., acted as Secretary. Addresses were given by the Chairman on taking his seat, by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Gen. Alex. McKee, A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill, and we think, one or two other gentlemen, whom we did not hear. The necessity of the work, the question of a town subscription, as well as other matters thereto pertaining, were discussed, the general impression seeming to be that the road must be built. The audience was calm, attentive and considerate, as became the subject, to the consideration of which neither passion nor impulse can properly be brought. The question of a town subscription is one which every voter must decide for himself, after careful examination, and unswayed by partisan feelings or excited appeals. It is a matter in which cool judgment alone must exert its influence. For our own part, yielding, as we do, to what appears to us the necessity of the case, we shall certainly, if in town on the 14th inst., vote for the subscription; yet, we are free to confess, that this is simply our own notion, our own individual opinion, from which we believe that many esteemed friends of both parties dissent. But, speaking of parties, it must be apparent that this is a question with which party has nothing to do and have nothing to do. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents. If any voter feels convinced that the real, substantial interests of the town will be benefited, on the whole, more by the results of this subscription than they will be injured by the increase of taxes which it will involve, then, we presume, he will vote for it. If he does not so think then he will vote against it. It is, after all, a question of enlarged self-interest. Our belief is, that the question will be decided for subscription. Upon the whole, this appears to us the wisest course.—*Daily Journal*, 1st inst.

The talk in the K. N. papers about orders having been issued from the Navy Department at Washington, prior to the Virginia election, to turn out every workman at the Portsmouth Navy Yard who did not vote the Democratic ticket, is not founded on fact. It is a bold imposition and humbug. Four men only have been discharged. These men were "bosses" or head-workmen, who had been using the influence of their position for months past to force Democrats to join the secret order, or be turned out and K. N.'s put in their place. What right have these men to complain? They tried the game on others, but don't like to be paid back in their own coin. Pretty fellows, to whine about proscription! Served them tight.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT.**—Many proprietors of dogs were greatly excited this morning when the cannon commenced firing, from not knowing the occasion, and supposing it to have been a combined bombardment of the dogs, by the forces under the command of the town constable. Even the dogs themselves appeared to have taken up the notion that the day of reckoning had come; that the town authorities had determined on the final extinction of canine quadrupeds, and were charging them with batteries of flying artillery.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

**Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending June 3, 1855.**

Loan of 1842.....	\$2,500
" 1847.....	17,800
" 1848.....	31,000
Total.....	51,300

**"REFRESHING SHOWERS."**—It has been pouring down all last night and this morning in a style that challenges competition. If the ground don't get wet clear through to the antipodes, it will be the ground's own fault, and not the want of water. It seems to be both the early and the later rain, for it rains late and early so as to make up for lost time. Rather unfavorable weather for the firing off of cannon in celebration of the Democratic victory in Virginia, but Democrats love to come out strong under difficulties. [Daily Journal, 2d inst.]

62-A despatch from Bangor, dated the 30th ult., announces the adjournment of the Maine Know Nothing State Convention after a session of two days, during which they were unable to agree upon a nomination for State officers. The only thing they could agree upon was the passage of strong anti-slavery resolutions. When they came to that point, they were unanimous.

U. S. FUNDS.—The net amount in the various depositories, subject to the Treasurer's draft, on the 28th ult., was \$19,650,603 40. Of this amount \$16,780 was in the depository at this place.

63-A proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, dated the 23d ult., announces the removal of the state of siege to which that island has been subjected since the 12th of last February.

63-The old Hillsboro Recorder has been considerably enlarged, and is now as big and as handsome as its neighbors. Its political prophet is "Sam," and it doesn't care a copper, so it can whip the mean, nasty locofocos.

For the Journal.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to notice in the town papers, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Court House last evening.

On motion of Mr. Edward Kidder, Mr. John A. Taylor was requested to preside, and T. J. Norcom to act as Secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by a few pointed, practical remarks upon the subscription of Wilmington to the proposed Railroad, and invited all the subject. Mr. H. L. Holmes being called upon by the meeting, addressed it at some length, and urged, eloquently, the great importance of the Road to the town as a mart, and its benefit to every citizen; and contributed much information on the position which the road occupies in the opinion of the people along its proposed route, &c.

Gen. Alex. McKee being called upon, entertained and instructed the meeting with valuable statistics of the prospects, direction, cost, and effect of the road in the section of the State through which it may run.

Dr. F. J. Hill, Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen and others, discussed briefly the brilliant prospects of the road, and its vital importance to Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Secretary of this meeting was instructed to obtain from the Secretary of the State a copy of the charter of the road—if not to be obtained in the town—and have it published in the town papers, with the Acts of Assembly authorizing the town to subscribe for stock in the road.

On motion of Dr. Hill, the Secretary furnishes each of the town papers with a copy of the proceedings, with the request for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at Upper Railroad Bridge on Monday, the 4th of June, when and where every citizen of Wilmington is desired to attend and engage in the discussion of this great enterprise. Notice given by drum and file.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Chm.

T. JAMES NORCOM, Sec'y.

63-In the absence of the Editor, we deem it our duty to give place to the following letter, which will explain itself:

SCOTT'S HILL, N. C., June 4th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—A friend called my attention to the following extract, which appeared in your paper of June 1st as an editorial:

"Some little amusement has been afforded of late days here, by the earnest endeavors of a reverend gentleman to get up a K. N. lodge in the neighborhood of Scott's Hill, in this county. Such an effort is not only unwarranted, but we beg him to keep to the legitimate duties of his honored and honorable vocation, and not attempt the incongruous mixture of politics and religion. A word to the wise is sufficient."

Three reasons induced me to notice this extract.

1. I am the only minister living in the immediate vicinity of Scott's Hill.

2. Your paper is taken in almost every family in this neighborhood, and is pretty generally circulated among my old friends and acquaintances in the county of Wayne.

3. Ninety-nine out of a hundred not cognizant of the "earnest endeavors" of the reverend gentleman to whom you refer, would be very likely to infer that I was the one laboring so hard to get up the K. N. lodge in this neighborhood.

Now I just wish to say, that if you have reference to me, your informant was at fault; for I have never got up a K. N. lodge, or any other sort of a lodge, in this or any other neighborhood whatever. I have never expressed a wish publicly or privately, to friend or foe, to have such a lodge in this vicinity. I have no objection whatever to the language or the sentiment of your article, and if you had guarded it by saying "We do not refer to the minister who resides at Scott's Hill," you could have endorsed it most heartily. No need infer from this, that I am an "old liner," or that I am a disciple of that mysterious personage called "Sam."

I believe that ministers have a right to their private opinions in political affairs, as well as other citizens; but whenever the pulpit is prostituted to political purposes, the people may have occasion to mourn over the degeneracy of their teacher.

Scott's Hill, or over other in my life, and it is hardly presumable, that I should labor very hard in the service of any party at this late day.

I was raised among the mountains of Virginia; and shortly after I went to Beaufort, in this State, some friends took me out to sail, and in order to excite my fears, they carried me amongst the "breakers," but I felt perfectly secure, for I knew that if the boat capsized, they would stand as good a chance to be drowned as myself, and I felt pretty sure that I was as sweet to them as it was to me. Let us make the application. I am willing for the politicians to manage the Ship of State, and if by bad management they cause her to be wrecked, I am inclined to think they will suffer as much as the passengers; and if they can survive the disaster, I reckon the passengers can too; hence, I feel pretty safe, let who will be the Captain and crew: provided, they are competent.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. W. MARTIN.

**Foreign Postage.—The Kinney Expedition Abandoned.—Retiring of Navy Officers.**

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The brokers report the warrants to be worth \$1 12 to \$1 14 per acre, but they are holding back for a new issue in anticipation of lower prices.

An order will be issued to-morrow by the Postmaster General, directing that in future both British and United States postage must be pre-paid on letters sent to Turks Island.

Mr. Phillips, secretary to Col. Kinney, is in this city, and reports that the expedition has been entirely abandoned.

The Board for the retiring of Navy Officers will be appointed to-morrow.

**Democratic Demonstrations on the Virginia Election.**

NEW YORK, May 31, 9 P. M.—A tremendous Democratic jollification over the Virginia election is going on this evening in Tammany Hall. One hundred guns were fired in the Park, and the Hall is illuminated from top to bottom. There was much enthusiasm, and speeches were delivered, in which the know-nothings were lashed without mercy, and the early annihilation of the party predicted. The early annihilation of the party predicted. The early annihilation of the party predicted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Democrats here fired 100 guns this afternoon in honor of the Virginia election, and a tremendous meeting is being held this evening in Independence square, at which Hon. John Robins presides. Processions from every ward of the city with music and transparencies marched to the place of meeting. There are speeches being made from two stands at opposite ends of the square by Messrs. Florence, Robins, Cadwallader, Tyler, Carrigan, Witte, and others.

**Late and Important from Europe.**  
NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 19th May, arrived this morning. At the time of her sailing, the cotton market was active, with a speculative demand. Cotton had advanced three-sixteenths pence. Breadstuffs were quiet, and prices unchanged. Provisions were firmer. New stores were lower. Money was easy. Consols 89 1/2.

The Pacific brings 135 passengers; amongst them, Hon. R. McLean, U. S. Commissioner to China. Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no change. Omar Pacha, with his force, had returned to Eupatoria. Large reinforcements were expected by the Allies in ten days. Negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers were unchanged; but between Prussia and Austria matters were more intimate. Russia had notified the German State Governments that the Czar would only hold to the first two guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England had presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden was inclined to reject. The French Government had been opened. The ceremony was rather dull. Pianori had been executed. Canrobert has resigned his command in the army, nominally from ill health, and is succeeded by Gen. Pellissier.

The latest news from Sebastopol, received by mail, was to April 30th, and by telegraph to 12th May; on the latter day Gen. Canrobert received the entire French army, and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by door or by window—5,000 Turks, French and English had been hastily embarked on board all the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the sea of Azoff. They returned a day or two afterwards and hastily disembarked.

A combat took place on the night of the 24th April between the Russians and French. It was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them—200 French troops were put hors du combat.

A despatch, dated May 1st, says that the advances are approaching surely, but slowly. Raglan's despatch of the same day, says that the Russians had constructed a new battery to the left of the British position, with every appearance of the establishment of a large camp on the plateau above Balbek, on the North side.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th April, on the advanced works on the left. The attack was immediately repulsed, with considerable loss. A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians time to bury their dead in front of the allies' advances.

Gortschakoff telegraphed that the Allies on the 5th and 6th, were occupied in augmenting their batteries and in reinforcing the approaches against the central flank.

Count Coronini, the Austrian commander-in-chief, had proclaimed martial law in the Principality of Transylvania, to be complete by the 1st July. Indications of a war between Austria and Prussia are apparent, and an armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. An important conference between the representatives of the two Powers, had been held at Sweden. It is said they have ordered an immediate enrolment of the military.

The French Baltic squadron had arrived on the 10th. The latest Monitor put in the following as Canrobert resigned his command.

"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in chief command, my duty towards my sovereign and my country, compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Pellissier, a skilful and experienced leader. The army, which I leave him, is intact, enured and full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to place me in a soldier's place, as General of Division."

The terms of acceptance given Canrobert command of a corps, Gen. Pellissier, in a despatch to Canrobert, dated May 16, says: "We continue the works before the place. Various attempts to smoke out the enemy by cannon, fets, or stink-pots, have partially succeeded."

VIENNA, Friday.—The new Austrian proposition was forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western Powers, should they accept and Russia reject the proposition.

VARNA, April 17.—Heavy firing takes place every night at Sebastopol. The Cholera has almost disappeared.

BERLIN, Friday, April 8.—At Revel a flag of truce is flying, but the cause is not known. The Russian fleet has been restored in the Ukraine. The telegraphic intelligence from Berlin and Vienna fails to confirm the report that Nesselrode has resigned.

In Parliament on Friday evening, May 18, Lord Palmerston stated the details of certain proposed reforms in the army. The object was a consolidation of the departments of civil and military affairs.

Rumors of dissensions in the British Cabinet gained ground. The Queen had consented to bestow medals on private soldiers who had returned wounded from the Crimea. The distribution took place at a parade of the Horse Guards.

**Arrival of the Star of the West.—Eight Days Later from California.**

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this evening at 8 1/2 o'clock, with San Francisco dates to the 9th ult., (eight days later), and \$415,000 specie in freight. She also brings 300 passengers.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer Cortez, and left San Juan on the 24th ult. On the 27th, off Cape St. Antonio, exchanged signals with the steamer San Jacinto, and with another U. S. vessel supposed to be the Jamestown. On the 29th at 8 o'clock, A. M., lat. 27 1/2, long. 79 1/2, passed the brig Flying Eagle, of Philadelphia, with loss of foremast and also head of mainmast, but with no assistance.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's was lying in the harbor of San Juan del Sud on the 23d—all well. The news from California has no special interest. The failure of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., proves to be a hopeless one.

Trade has undergone no important change. There have been large exportations of flour and grain. The news of the failure of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis was received at San Francisco by the 1st of May, when Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., closed their doors after paying \$400,000, and they cannot resume. Several other failures have taken place in consequence, the most important of which is the house of Messrs. Markwald, Caspari & Co., for over \$250,000. Their assets are estimated at \$218,000. The failure of the latter is estimated at \$300,000. The failure of the latter is estimated at \$300,000. The failure of the latter is estimated at \$300,000.

The United States Mint resumed coining on the 8th of May, and the amount of gold dust received the same day was 18,000 ounces and 6,000 ounces of silver.

The Legislature had adjourned sine die. Nothing of importance was transacted.

The principal consignees on the specie list of the Star of the West are as follows: Wells, Fargo & Co., \$116,000; Bank of America, \$10,000; Wm. Seligman & Co., \$27,000; C. Morgan & Co., \$27,000; Drexel & Co., \$100,000; Newhouse & Spaul, \$14,000.

A Walker's expedition of 70 men sailed on the 4th inst. for the coast of Africa.

The eclipse of the moon on the 1st of May being unannounced, took the people of San Francisco quite by surprise, and caused considerable excitement. It lasted over 3 1/2 hours.

The extensive forgeries in whalers bills created much excitement at Honolulu.

The clipper ship Chamber was to sail for New York from San Francisco on the 10th inst., with 1600 tons of flour and grain. The clipper ship Osmond, bark Greenfield, schooners Isabel and Ellen, from New York had arrived at San Francisco. The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived on the 8th from Callao.

**Arrival of the Steamer North Star.**  
NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer North Star from Havre arrived here early this morning, with dates same as brought by the steamer Pacific, and over 200 passengers.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th, in a damaged condition, having run against an iceberg on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks. Her bows were badly stove but she was able to complete the passage safely as the injury was chiefly above the water line.

It is pleasant to grow with a good old friend and sound reason.

**The Best Joke of the Season.**  
Bennet is out in the Sunday's issue of the Herald on the Know-Nothings, and explains very satisfactorily the cause of their recent defeat in Virginia. Without comment we make two or three extracts from his article.

"Our first scanty returns from Virginia were delusive. The subsequent actual figures, as they have come rolling in upon us, have scattered the hopes of the new American party to the winds. They have fought the battle appointed as the test of their nationality and their strength, and they have, as it now appears, lost it. There is yet a bare possibility for Flournoy, but an equal chance of an increased majority for Wise. The seventy-two thousand enrolled members of the Virginia lodges, which, in conjunction with the outside whigs and democrats, were to have carried the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand, have vanished into the air. If, instead of this promised triumph, they are defeated, the prestige of these 'invisible invincibles' is broken—they are reduced to their starting point—their present organization does not answer its purposes—they now stand a confused agglomeration of discordant factions—for in falling before their Sebastopol they have lost the Crimea."

"Why is this? How happens it that the grand expectations of the Know Nothings in the Old Dominion have been so extensively dashed? It is easy to explain. The numerous and suicidal affiliations of the K. N.'s of the North with the abolitionists and free-soilers, especially as developed in the disgusting and treasonable proceedings of the late 'nigger-whipping' Legislature of Massachusetts, have done this business in Virginia. As we have repeatedly urged upon this new party, it is now abundantly proved, that something more than a war of extermination against the Roman Catholics, and the proscription of foreigners by birth, and something better, more potent, and more definite than this mysterious 'third degree,' upon the slavery question, is required for the building up in this country of a great and powerful national party. It is now manifest that although a Know-Nothing coalition with free-soilers may elect Seward to the Senate from New York, carry the States of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, Michigan, and Indiana, and even New Hampshire, and although with the adoption of the disunion, infidel, and nigger-loving abominations of Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Parker, it may secure a clean sweep to the brotherhood in Massachusetts, from stem to stern, yet it is clearly manifest that such triumphs are but a waste of ammunition, and can end in nothing but disappoinment to all concerned."

"We presume that the delegates to the National Convention of this new American party, on the 5th of June, at Philadelphia, will now go there pretty well convinced that for a national campaign it will not suffice to depend upon grips and signs, and secret oaths, and the relentless proscription of born aliens and professing Catholics. The Know-Nothings will now perceive that the crisis requires them to show their hand, to proclaim their principles, and declare whether they intend hereafter to mix themselves together with the ignorant and stupid worshippers of the cross, or have done heretofore, or whether they intend to cut aloof from the anti-slavery factions, and plant themselves upon a substantial Union platform."

The scattered democracy, we doubt not, will pluck up courage everywhere, from this great victory of their Virginia brethren, should the full returns prove to be as magnificent as they now seem. A full and intelligent administration had broken up the party everywhere, and these terrible Know-Nothings had not left a single democratic State to swear by. New Hampshire, which stood firmly by Virginia in the great popular revulsions which elected Harrison and Taylor, had been overwhelmed among the rest, as by an avalanche, in her last election. The Virginia democracy, stood alone; and the deserted party should have sought refuge in the arms of the Union, and the shoulders of Henry A. Wise. There were defections in the rank and file—the whigs of the State had the invasion of the Know-Nothings as a sure harbinger of victory; the whig party cheerfully resigned itself in the mysterious order—they sold themselves for a mess of pottage which it seems they have lost—they staked everything upon a single card; but they counted on the wrong hand. They fought the fight with unexampled energy, endurance, and skill. From his first speech to his sixty-fifth, he practiced the Napoleonic offensive system of operations, and thus kept his adversaries upon the defensive from the first to the last. He wasted no words in glorifying or exulting in a condemned administration—he wasted no tears upon recent democratic defeats. He was appointed to make battle with a new enemy, and he fought the battle as he fought the last. He kept at him the end of the chapter. If there be a man in Virginia who was not informed by election day of all the abolition associations and acts, and all the nursery dog of the Know-Nothings of the North, from the reelection of Seward to the Joseph Hiss case and the Massachusetts nullification law, then it was because he failed to seize the opportunity in not attending some one of the sixty-five stump speeches of Mr. Wise."

He concludes his article by nominating Mr. Wise for President.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 21st.]

**Baswood Paper.**

To-day's edition of the Journal is printed on paper made entirely from Baswood! We are indebted to George W. Beardslee of this city (the discoverer,) for the requisite quantity of material for this purpose. It is so nearly equal to the best paper used for news purposes, that any word of apology for whatever slight defects the Craft may discover in it seems superfluous and unnecessary. In justice, however, to the pulp he has been obliged to use, in that in producing which for several weeks past, owing to the Spring thaws and rains, has not been as pure as water should be for such a purpose. This is the cause of the perceptible yellow tinge. That it is not attributable to the stock used is abundantly demonstrated by the perfect whiteness of small parcels of paper made by filtered water.

Printers may also observe a slight unusual harshness in the paper. By later experiments, Mr. Beardslee has entirely obviated this objection. He has produced specimens of almost every degree of flexibility from the blotting paper to paper of the hardest linen texture.

The paper we use to-day was made upon the Fourdrinier of the Messrs. Orr, of Troy, whose establishment is so perfect as any in the country, and to whom Mr. Beardslee is under great obligations for the facilities which they have so cheerfully afforded him during his preliminary experiments.

Mr. Beardslee has been equally successful in his experiments with white wood, spruce and buck-eye. From each he produces a clean, flexible and beautiful paper. He has worked up pulp from pine, cedar and hemlock, and it possesses all the good qualities of that secured from other wood.

He has also produced from these several woods, various shades of unbleached wrapping paper of the very strongest texture. Indeed we can imagine no more attained with cotton and linen rags in the manufacture of paper which cannot be reached by wood, whether in the production of wrapping paper, news and book printing paper, or bank note paper. The results which Mr. Beardslee has already reached justify the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Beardslee has closed his experiments. He has reached results which justify him in immediately entering upon the manufacture of the article for market. That he will be successful yet we cannot doubt.

We are sure that our readers, and more particularly those who are acquainted with the manufacture of paper, will be astonished at the results thus produced from baswood. It must be recognized as the most important discovery of the age.

**MISTAKEN AGAIN.**—The New York Herald has made a great many promises to Southern know-nothings, not one of which has been fulfilled. Mr. Bennett promised his Southern brethren that Wilson, the notorious abolitionist, should be defeated by their brethren in Massachusetts. But Wilson was elected. He again promised the South that the know-nothings in New York should defeat Seward. But Seward was elected. A few days ago he promised that the Syracuse convention has adjourned without doing any such thing; they have not repudiated a single act, so far as we can learn, of their abolition brethren in New England.—*Milledgeville, Georgia, Union.*

The Herald undoubtedly made a mistake in going in for know-nothingism.

A physician in large practice was asked by a stranger, yesterday, if New York was healthy. He replied: "Unusually so; the extravagant cost of provisions has checked the disposition for overfeeding, from which, ordinarily, we derive most of our practice."—*N. Y. Courier.*

**The Virginia Election.**

AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF ITS CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Virginia election, which takes place to-morrow, is looked upon with deep interest by the Administration, and by the public generally, in every part of the Union. It is regarded as the turning point of the politics of the country, in their present critical and complicated condition. The defeat of Know Nothingism in Virginia, will be followed by its defeat in the South very generally. The election of Mr. Wise will be the death blow to what remains of the Whig party, as well as to the American party in Virginia and in the whole South. The South will become more than ever united upon the basis of State-rights democracy, and will soon rally from the North just as many States as she may want for the purpose of keeping Federal power. Northern Know Nothingism cut off from any alliances with the South, will then assume, as in Massachusetts, a merely sectional character, and be identified with the mere soilism of abolitionism, and will soon be extinguished as an independent party, and give place to the rule—the absolute dominion of the undivided South, and its allied democracy of the North. Under such circumstances, the regular National Democratic Convention, to be held next May in Cincinnati, have only to name a candidate for the Presidency, in order to elect him.

Northern Abolitionism and Nullification always tended to the perpetual concentration of power in the South, but have now probably secured it.

There is another view of results, founded upon the possible election of the Whig Know Nothing ticket in Virginia, by a large and decided majority. A small majority for Mr. Flournoy over Mr. Wise, would have no effect to vary the great political results which I have indicated. A decided Whig and Know Nothing triumph in Virginia, would create a powerful coalition of the same elements in the whole South, which would be courted by the Whig and Know Nothing party of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio, and other Northern States. For the sake of power, the Northern party would agree to ignore the slavery question, and come in with their Southern allies, to take the spoils. This is a possible result, and it makes apparent the truth of my remark, that the Virginia election is the turning point of the politics of the country.

The vote will be about 140,000—not more, I should think—and Mr. Wise may be elected or beaten by an inconsiderable majority. Bets are even, and opinions balanced as to the result. No one can safely guess at the extent of the influence of the new elements of Know Nothingism over the result.

**SPANISH AFFAIRS.**—The Queen of Spain has signed the bill respecting ecclesiastical property, after many tears. She assured her minister that it was against her conscience, but they quieted her by taking the responsibility on themselves alone. Mr. Perry, the American Charge, has announced the acceptance by the United States government of the proposed arrangement for the sale of the Spanish colonies, which expresses in the name of the President of the United States, the most friendly sentiments, and the hope that the conclusion of the affair will draw closer the relations between the two countries. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has intimated in the Cortez that other claims are pending. M. Santa Alvarez has been named Spanish Minister at Washington.

In the Spanish Cortez, on the 3d inst., a very interesting debate took place on American affairs. The resolution being under consideration, calling for the documents in the matter of the steamers Black Warrior and El Dorado, Senor Ordaz Aveilla, the leader of the Spanish Democratic party, rose and made a speech of some length, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the issue between the two countries, and displayed throughout his remarks a strong sympathy with the Ministry in any measures they might find it necessary to adopt to keep possession of Cuba. He declared that the policy developed at the Ostden conference, that of the acquisition of Cuba by fair or foul means, is the policy of war, and cannot be regarded in any other light by Spain. As regards filibusterism, he said that it is a thing entirely distinct from the true spirit of the American people, which latter he declared to be in favor of cordial relations, honorable peace, and proposed a filibusterism. If war with the United States should occur, he desired that the provocation should not come from the Spanish government, for if it did, there would be no condemnation sufficient for its conduct.

To this speech, the Minister of State, Senor Lusaña, replied that he could not present the documents asked, because, although the affair of the Black Warrior is settled, the